App. F. IX-4

1932-3

File No. 50-32

Previous References

D.O.F 68-30 (1-6)

" 30-32 (1-4)

54-30 (1-4, 20)

Later References

D-O-F 42-33 (1-19) " 29)

Pencil p.13(E)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Two

Part B for March 32

SUBJECT.

Continuance of the Chemists of the D.O. Facility for a further period of 3 yrs from 1.1.33

D 4326-7 of 6.3.32

to

the D.O 2.

Pl. dispose this file

Cancellation of

Serial No.

1

From the Dir of 507
No 2833 of 16.1.33.
FD a note on the work of the four Chemists of the factory, and recommends that their retention may be sanctioned without any limit of time, and that they may be absorbed in the ordinary establishment of the factory.
Dev. Secy's orders on file.
"Put up the file in which Mr. Ramaswami's services were dispensed with"
(Sd) S.A.W.
18.1.33.

Flag H.

The file is forthcoming
The services of the Chemists were being renewed every year. Their present period expired by 1.1.1933.

(A)

Recd 8/2
Mr
Misplaced
dated 7/2
Ex Mr Ramaswami

7/2
For orders. The ref. called for by Dir is put up.
The Director says there is work for all the four Chemists, who have been kept as supernumeraries since the closing down of the Bangalore factory from 1st Jan 1931. He says that the Canal side distillation work is very heavy & requires the services of three Chemists. Another Chemist (Mr Venkatarangiah) is employed on supervising and testing the oil distilled at Kuppam. The remaining Chemist is to be continued to be employed on distillation of certain essential oils.
Of the two permanent Chemists (Messrs B.S. Iyengar and Alexander Mani

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0246 --GPB--15,000--22-8-32

2701

S.O.7 File No. 50 of 1932. | General and Revenue Secretariat

In Calicut has been shown at Kanoor & the person distributing work there. The Director proposes to employ this Chemist Dr. Iyer as General Asst to the Asst Director as this latter requires some relief. The employment of this Govt Chemist as proposed has necessitated the allocation of the Govt. Supernumerary Chemists (Messrs Srinivasalu and Nagarajan) for Rural Development work referred to above.

Though strictly speaking the conditions subject to which the services of the Chemists were sanctioned (Vide Govt para 3 (B) of Go. dt 31-12-30) have not been fulfilled, yet there is no doubt that the men have been usefully employed and that there is need to continue their services. The Director says that they may be continued within any sanctioned limit & that they may be absorbed in the S.O.7. Establishment. This suggestion cannot perhaps be accepted, especially in view of the shrinkage in the demands for Rural development & it has become necessary to materially curtail production and additional cost on account of Establishment cannot be justified.

It is for consideration whether if the Chemists may not be continued on the same temporary basis for another year and the position reviewed thereafter.

MR
9.2.33

Secretary

(3

Serial No.

5107

Two years have elapsed since the order of 31.12.30, wherein it was stated that if the net return from the sale of the products turned out by them in the essential oils line does not cover their cost they will not be retained for more than five months and what their achievements are under that condition is not known.

The sales of oil have been very disappointing and if the same state of things continues for any length of time we may have to take up seriously the question of restricting the output. The proposal to appoint an assistant for the Chemist is not justified.

First Member.

Gen. 10.2.33

Mor 10.2.33

Of the four supernumerary Chemists, one is required for the supervision of distillation at --- Kuppam and another at Kanauj. Owing to the use of more Pressure Stills, the services of another Chemist are necessary. The work connected with other essential oils, requires the fourth Chemist. In view of this position, it is not possible to dispense with the services of any of the four men. How long the existing conditions which require their services, will continue

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

continue, it is not possible to say. If Madras and Coorg join us in manufacturing and selling oil, the Factory will require more chemical staff. In view of all these considerations it is necessary to continue the four men and they may be kept on for a period of another three years - the Kanauj agreement is for three years and our arrangement with Kuppam is not likely to be for a less period.

Draft: Submitted.
24.2.33.

Draft: Submitted.
25.2.33.

For approval.
27.2.33

Draft: Submitted.
27.2.33

Draft: Issue communicating the order
Submitted.
6/3/33

For perusal
6/3

6/3/33

SE. 2: To issue G.O. Ms. No. 507 Development dated 10-3-33 sanctioning the continuance of 4 chemists for 3 yrs from 1-1-33

Issue for 6/3

Issued
25.3.33

TYPING SECTION
28 FEB. 1933
SECRETARIAT

Dft. letter 1475
6/3/33

Tel. Address:—"Sandal Bangalore"

S.07-50-32-1

SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY

Bangalore, 16th January 1933.

No. 2833

2701

FROM N. RAMA RAO ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
C.KRANGANATHA RAO SAHEB, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,

DIRECTOR, SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY IN MYSORE,

BANGALORE.

18 JAN 1933

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

(A)

I have the honour to state that the period of the continuance of the service of the 4 chemists* sanctioned in Government Order No. D.4356-7/S.O.F. 68-30-6 dated 2nd March 1932 has expired. These chemists during the extension period were placed on special duty and each was entrusted with the work outlined in my letter No. 3321 dated 15th February 1932, and for the information of Government, I enclose a note on the work done by them.

Early in 1932 we completed the arrangements for the sale of Kuppam Factories' Sandalwood Oil. This had a salutary effect upon the Sandalwood Oil market both in Europe and America in general and the Indian market in particular. On the manufacturing side experiments on the distillation by pressure that were pursued proved encouraging. A few more pressure stills have been added to the Factory. We had not quite mastered the technique for getting a superior standard of oil by this process when announcement was received about the revision of the British Pharmacopoeia. Then came the tightening up of the requirements of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia. These revisions have added to the complexity of manufacturing operations and made greater care necessary on the part of the chemical staff. It is now necessary to have two full time Chemists to help the Assistant Director on the

chemical side. I propose to put Messrs. K.R. Srinivasa Rao and Nagesa Rao on this duty.

In 1932, the services of two important members of the higher staff were terminated - viz., Messrs. R. Ramanuja Iyengar and S.M. Ramaswami The discontinuance of Mr. S.M. Ramaswami throws upon the Assistant Director a large amount of construction, management, stores and general routine work which would seriously interfere with his devoting himself to his legitimate and most important work of scientific direction and control. It is necessary to give him an assistant. I propose to post Mr. B.S. Iyengar, an officer of much experience and ability as General Assistant to the Assistant Director, not only on the office side, but also in controlling the chemical operations.

In connection with the arrangement of distilling Mysore Sandal wood at Kanauj, it is necessary to have a chemist at Kanauj, and I have already submitted proposals for placing Mr. Alavandar Naidu on this important work.

As Government are aware much headway has been made, and very promising results have been obtained in the essential oils and flower perfumery section. A constant demand is expected from our Soap Factory and elsewhere for our essential oils; and this is an activity which requires development. Mr. K.R. Srinivasa Rao who has been on this work from the commencement has to be continued.

Mr. K. Venkatesaiya is a very capable chemist who is at present not only attending to our work in the Indian Institute of Science, but is in charge of the working of our arrangement with Kuppam Factories. The smoothness with which the latter is working is largely due to his tact and ability. The arrangement is likely to continue, on even more far reaching lines, for some time; and the work in the Institute of Science is also essential. Mr. Venkatesaiya cannot be disturbed.

I therefore request that the retention of all four chemists

viz., Messrs. K.R. Srinivasa Rao, Nagesa Rao, K.R. Simha and K. Venkatesaiya may be sanctioned without any limit of time, and they may be absorbed in the ordinary establishment of the Sandalwood Oil Factory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K Rama Rao

Director.

(4.

Note on the work done by Chemists.

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The services of the following four chemists were continued from 1st January 1932 to 31st December 1932 and they were engaged on special work noted against each:-

1. Mr. K.R. Srinivasa Rao.

Distillation of Cinnamon leaves and Cardamoms.

Preparation of attar from Ranja flowers of Malnad.

2. Mr. M. Nagesa Rao.

Preparation of attars from local flowers, Rose, Tuberose, Jasmine, Thalai, etc., due to the absence of Mr. Alavandar Naidu on deputation in Northern India Mr. M. Nagesa Rao was also engaged on analysis work since July 1932.

3. Mr. K.K. Simha.

Distillation of Davana, Pachouli and Vetivert.

4. Mr. K. Venkatesaiah.

Research work at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Mr. Venkatesaiah also attends to analysis and despatches of Kuppam Oil held in stock at Bangalore. He is in charge of the stock.

On 1st January 1932 the opening balance of special preparation together with raw materials in stock was Rs 5,583-1-6. During the year, raw materials were purchased to the extent of Rs 3,371-15-2. Out of the stock of these special preparations Rs 1,747-15-0 worth of products were sold for Rs 2,151-0-6 yielding a profit of Rs 403-1-6 and Rs 1,207-8-0 were also earned as profit on the distillation of patchouli leaves.

From the analysis of sales records it is found that some products fetched profits varying up to 100% and while some others were not remunerative. Hence it is proposed to weed out the following products in future operations.

(a) Vetivert Oil. This did not earn any profit. In fact there was a loss of Rs 387-8-0 but for which the profits could have been still higher by this amount. The cost of preparation for distilling about 13½ lbs. of Vetivert oil was Rs 1,033/- and though the entire stock was sold it could not fetch more than Rs 645-8-0, of which Rs 440/- represents the value of ten pounds of oil sold to Government Soap Factory. The high cost of manufacture is mainly due to extraordinary low yield of the local raw materials obtained from Gudibanda & Chickballapur Taluks. Due to this inherent defect in the local raw material, the preparation of Vetivert oil was dropped.

(b) Cinnamon Leaf Oil. With regard to the cinnamon leaf oil, not only was it found exceedingly difficult to find a ready market for this product but also the oil could not be obtained or manufactured at remunerative cost. It is now proposed to drop manufacturing this product altogether.

(c) Davana Oil. The encouraging results of sales of this oil in 1930-31 were a great temptation to build up stock of this very valuable product and about 16 lbs. of a value of nearly Rs 3,000/- are now held in stock.

In spite of earnest attempts, it was not found possible to dispose of the stock. This product is used in high class perfumes mainly in America. Due to very severe trade depression, particularly in the business of luxury articles, firms who used this oil exclusively were not able to place repeat orders. It is hoped that when the trade depression is lifted, it would be possible to dispose of the stock, probably at a profit. Meanwhile the distillation of Davana oil has been stopped.

(d) Attars. These are the most remunerative products. The quality of attars prepared has been highly extolled by the local clientels. The Trade Commissioner to whom samples were sent has also reported that some firms in London are greatly interested in them. Profits vary up

b

to 100%. For the present though the sales are not fast to the extent desired, it is expected that wider advertisement would stimulate sales. It is proposed to continue this line of special preparation.

(e) Other Essential Oils.

i. Cardamom Oil. Small quantities of this oil were prepared and they were immediately sold out. There is a great demand for this oil but only to a limited extent. This product is being prepared just enough to meet the demand.

ii. Patchouli Oil. About two tons of Patchouli were imported from Penang and about 165 pounds of oil were obtained. The cost per pound worked out to Rs 8/- and the present market rate is about Rs 13/- to 14/- per pound. This oil can be easily sold in Indian markets, particularly in Kanauj & Calcutta.

Since the manufacture of these products formed a new line of industry, it was considered expedient to run very cautiously and only limited quantities were produced. As the output is small, the charges incurred by way of Chemists' salaries etc., could not in fairness be charged to the product.

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T Ramma Rao

Director

16.1.33

G.R.S. App. F VI—G 2]

SUBJECT .....

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Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Date of issue 6/3/1933.

Signed by Sd/- M.S.N. Murthy

May this be—

(i) printed ?

(ii) treated as a standing order ?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part ?

(iv) translated ?

(v) placed at the disposal of the press ?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

6 copies

Section

File No. 50-32

Serial No. 2

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read—

G.O. No. D. 6813-5 S.D.F. 32-33-28.31.12.32 directing, among other things, that one of the six chemists attached to the S.D. Factories may be kept on for work in the Mysore S.D.F. and that the ~~Order thereon.—No.~~ remaining four chemists may be required to work on problems of immediate practical importance for a period of six months.

G.O. No. D. 4356-7 S.D.F. 32-33-29.3.33 sanctioning the continuance of the four

chemists up to end of Dec: 1932.

Letter no 2888 dated 16th January 1933 from the Dy. S.D.F. submitting a note on the work done by the 4 chemists and requesting sanction to their continuance without any limit of time and to their being absorbed in the ordinary cadre of the S.D.F.

Order D 4826-7 dt 6/3/33

Sanction is accorded to the continuance of the four chemists for a further period of three years from 1st January 1933.

27.2.33 for order.

To

The Dy. S.D.F.

Comptr. Fin. Dept.

D/

List of Enclosure.

Copied by

Examined by

D 73—GBPM—20,000—10-8-31.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:—

Government Order No. D. 6513-6/S.O.F. 84-30-2, dated 31st December 1930, directing among other things that out of the six Chemists attached to the Sandalwood Oil Factories, two may be kept on for work in the Mysore Sandalwood Oil Factory and that the remaining four Chemists may be required to work on problems of immediate practical importance for a period of six months.

2. Government Order No. D. 4356-7/S.O.F. 68-30-6, dated 2nd March 1932 sanctioning the continuance of the four Chemists up to end of December 1932.

3. Letter No. 2833, dated 16th January 1933, from the Director Sandalwood Oil Factory, submitting a note on the work done by the 4 Chemists and requesting sanction to their continuance without any limit of time and to their being absorbed in the ordinary establishment of the Sandalwood Oil Factory.

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Order No. D 4826-7/Fa. 7 31-32-2

Bangalore, dated the 1st March 1933.

Sanction is accorded to the continuance of the four Chemists for a further period of three years from 1st January 1933.

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To

The Director of Sandalwood Oil Factory in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government thro' Finl. Sectt.

TRI.6